O S S I M

Open Source Security Information Manager

User Manual

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Index

Introduction		3
1	Logging in	5
1.1	The Metrics Screen	5
2	The Policy menu	5
2.1	Creating a new sensor	6
2.2	Defining signature groups	7-8
2.3	Creating a network	8-9
2.4	Adding a group of relevant ports	9-10
2.5	Editing the priority and reliability	10-11
2.6	Creating a host	11-12
2.6.1	Updating the host information	12-13
2.6.2	Alarms and alerts	13
2.6.3	Alerts	14
2.6.4	Using the ACID console	14-15
2.6.5	Vulnerabilities	15-16
2.6.6	Host Usage	16
2.6.7	Anomalies	17
2.7	Creating a policy	17
3	Reports Menu	18
4	Monitors Menu	19
4.1	Riskmeter	19
5	Configuration Menu	20
5.1	Main	20
5.2	Directives	20
5.3	RRD Configuration	21
5.3.1	Inserting a new RRD Config	21
5.4	Host Scan	21
5.5	Riskmeter Configuration	22
6.	Tools	22
6.1	Scan	22
6.2	Backlog Viewer	22
6.3	Rule Viewer	22
7	A final word	23

Introduction

OSSIM – Meaning Open Source Security Information Manager can be found at http://www.ossim.net. An ISO version has been created, and is available at http://www.boseco.com.

The goal of OSSIM is to fill a gap in the needs of security professionals.

Considering the important technological advances of recent years that have made tools with capacities such as those of IDS available, it is surprising that it is so complex from a security standpoint to obtain a snapshot of a network as well as information with a level of abstraction that allows practical and manageable monitoring.

CORRELATION

Correlation means the ability to view all events in all systems in one place and in the same format, and from this privileged vantage point compare and process the information, thereby allowing us to improve detection capabilities, prioritise events according to the context in which they occurred, and monitor the security situation of our network.

The idea of correlation is also implicit in the vision of our project in the sense of bundling and integrating products. Within the general framework of OSSIM, we want to include a number of magnificent products developed in recent years that create new possibilities when their functionalities are interrelated.

RISK ASSESSMENT

In each case, in order to decide whether or not to perform an action we evaluate the threat represented by an event in relation to certain assets, keeping in mind the reliability of our data and the probability the event will occur.

This is where the system becomes more complex, and we must therefore be able to implement a *security policy*, a *network inventory*, a *real-time risk monitor*-all configured and managed within a single framework... In any case, we cannot let complexity keep us from achieving our objective: product integration.

WHAT IS OSSIM?

OSSIM is a distribution of open source products that are integrated to provide an infrastructure for security monitoring.

Its objective is to provide a framework for centralizing, organizing, and improving detection and display for monitoring security events within the organization.

Our system will include the following **monitoring tools**:

a. *Control panel for high-level display*

b. *Risk and activity monitors for mid-level monitoring*

c. *Forensic console and network monitors at the low level*

These tools utilize **new capabilities** developed in SIM post-processing, whose objective is to improve detection reliability and sensitivity:

a. *Correlation*

b. *Prioritization*

c. *Risk assessment*

Post-processing in turn makes use of the preprocessors, a number of detectors and monitors already known to most of the administrators that will be included in our distribution:

a. *IDS (pattern detectors)*

b. *Anomaly detectors*

c. *Firewalls*

d. *Various monitors*

Finally, we need an administrative tool that configures and organizes the various modules, both external and native, that comprise OSSIM. That tool is the framework, which allows us to inventory assets, to define: the topology, a security policy, correlation rules, and to link up the various integrated tools.

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

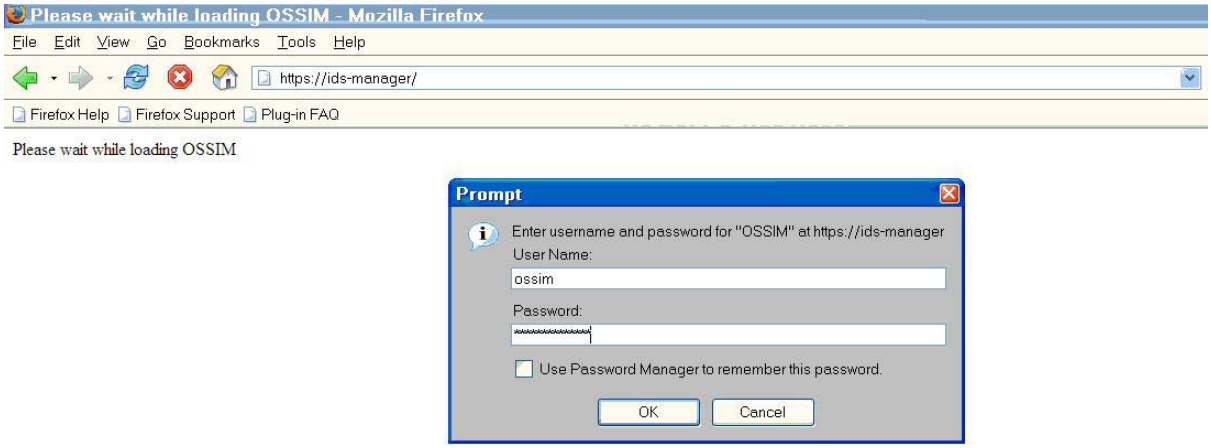
If you are looking for information on the installation and configuration of OSSIM, then this can be obtained from other documents on http://www.ossim.net. This documents hopes to meet the needs of the security professional as an end user of the system, and takes the user through the steps of creating, optimising and monitoring the various assets to be protected.

So lets get started.

1. Logging in

The OSSIM console is web based, and can be interfaced through any standard web browser. The system runs on port 80 (HTTP) or secure (HTTPS) port 443.

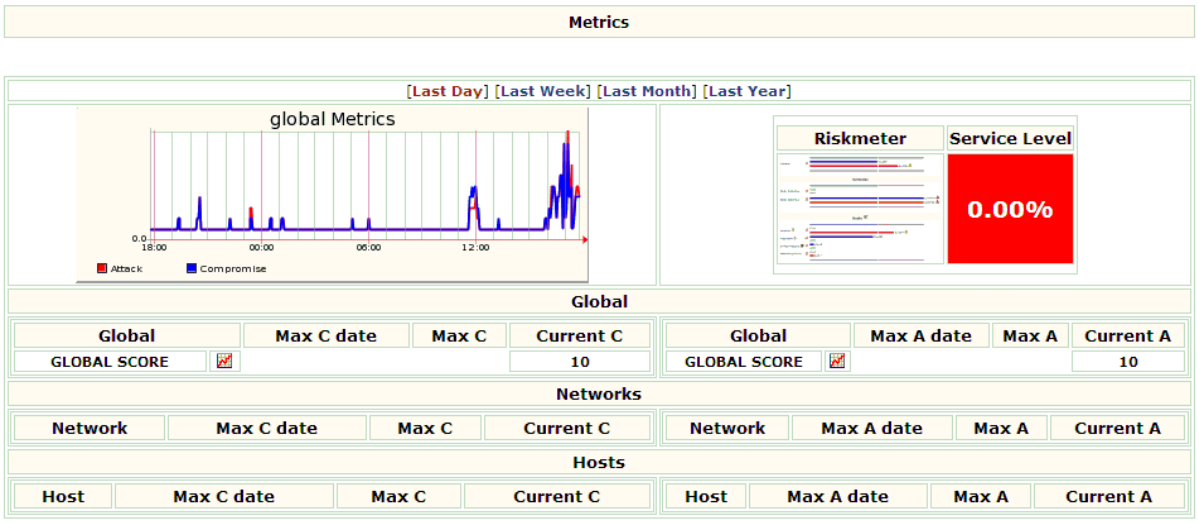
- Start your favourite browser.
- In the address bar enter – http://ipaddressorofossimserver
- Enter the user ID ossim
- Enter the password ossim_password



Remember to change your password from the default.

Once you have logged in, you will be presented with the Metrics screen. The Metrics screen provides an overview of what is going on in the networks you have decided to monitor.

1.1. The Metrics Screen



The screen is split into separate sections. Global Metrics, Riskmeter, Service Level, and current metrics for each of the individual components you have defined as part of a policy.

2. The Policy Menu

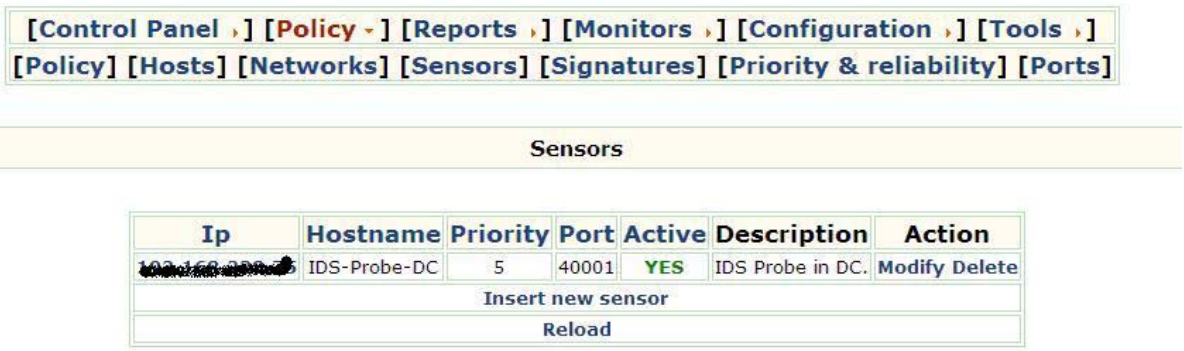
The OSSIM policy menu allows an administrator to create, or modify the objects needed to build a policy.

2.1. Creating a new sensor

The following steps allow an administrator to add or modify an OSSIM sensor.

- Click on policy
- Click on sensors

You should be presented with the following screen. Note – This is a sensor we installed earlier.



- Click Insert new sensor

You will be presented with the following screen.

Add the Hostname - Name of your host
Add the IP Address - IP of the host.
Add the Priority - How important this host is. A priority of 5 is most important.
Add the Port - Which port the server connects on.
Add the description - The description.

Click OK to create the object. Once the sensor has been created you should see the following updated information on the sensors screen.

[Control Panel] [Policy] [Reports] [Monitors] [Configuration] [Tools]
[Policy] [Hosts] [Networks] [Sensors] [Signatures] [Priority & reliability] [Ports]

Sensors

Ip	Hostname	Priority	Port	Active	Description	Action
[redacted]	IDS-Manager-DC	5	40001	YES	The IDS Manager.	Modify Delete
[redacted]	IDS-Probe-DC	5	40001	YES	IDS Probe in DC.	Modify Delete
Insert new sensor						
Reload						

If the new sensor does not appear as active, click the Active button to recheck the connection. If this is still not active please refer to the OSSIM or Boseco forums.

2.2 Defining Signature groups

The signatures section relates directly to the snort, and other signatures types that are picked up by the sensor. These individual alerts can be viewed in ACID. In this section the administrator can optimise the amount of attack signatures or responses of that are of interest. This section is useful as it allows the definition of different signatures for different sensors. So, for example, we can define a signature list of type *Virus* that only contains the Snort Virus rules for the internal network, but a different list of Web server signatures for the DMZ.

To create a new signature group:

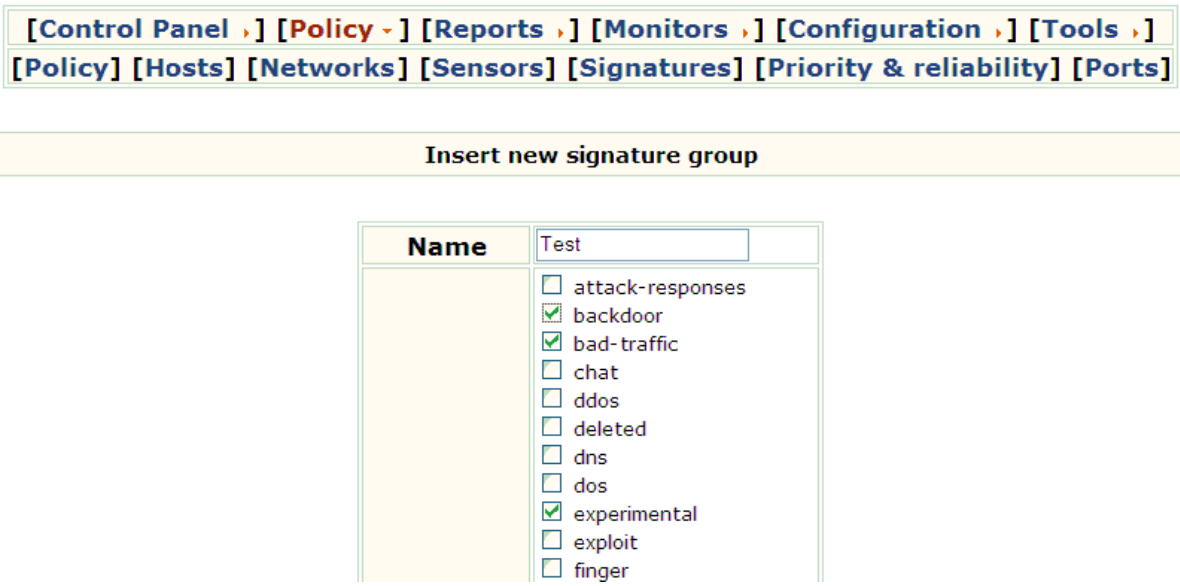
- Click on Policy.
- Click on Signatures
- Click Insert new signature group.

[Control Panel] [Policy] [Reports] [Monitors] [Configuration] [Tools]
[Policy] [Hosts] [Networks] [Sensors] [Signatures] [Priority & reliability] [Ports]

Signatures

Name	Signatures	Description	Action
DMZ-Signatures	attack-responses ddos dos exploit spade web-attacks web-iis web-php	This is the DMZ signature group	Modify Delete
Insert new Signature Group			
Reload			

The following screen appears.



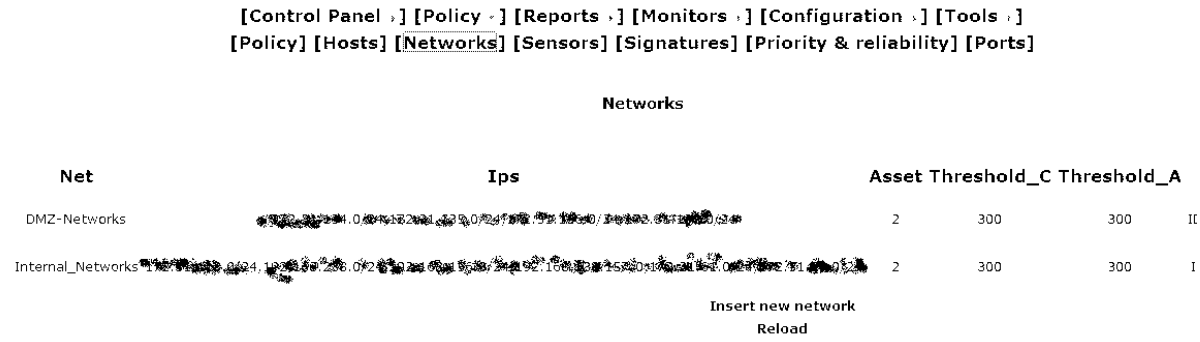
From here, give the new signature group a name, and choose the signatures that you wish to define.

- Tick the relevant boxes.
- Add a useful description.
- Click OK

The new signature is now added, and available for use in future policy creation.

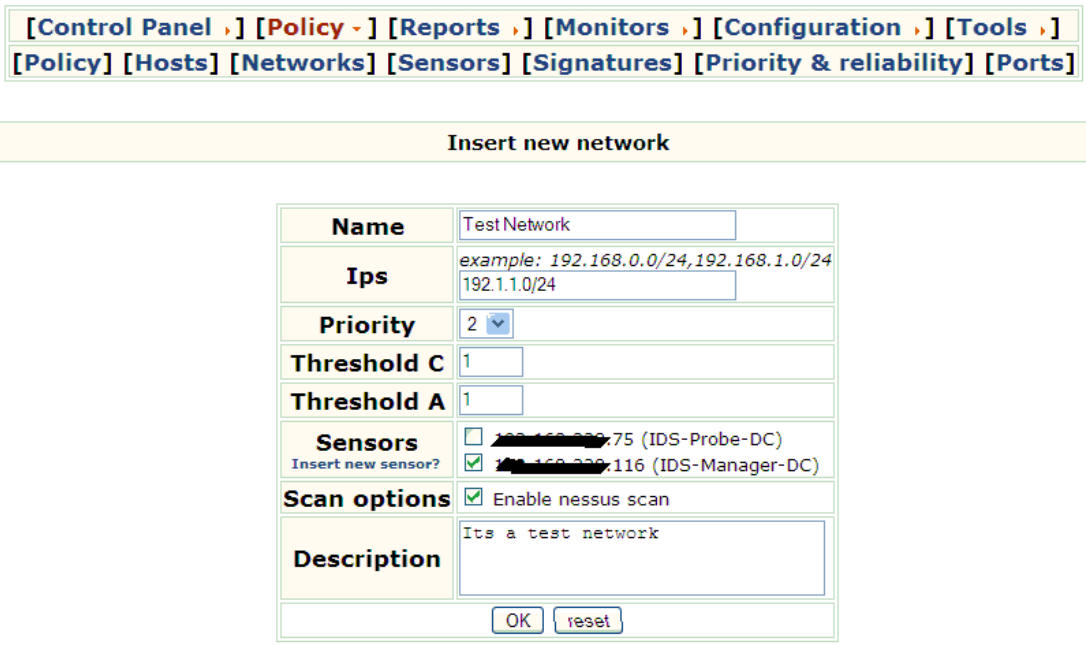
2.3 Creating a Network

It is very likely that you will need to define multiple networks within the organisation. The Policy > Networks option allows us to do this. Click Policy > Networks. You will be presented with the following screen.



To add a new network, click on:

- Insert new network.



Add the following components.

- Name - Name of the new network/networks group.
- Ips - IP addresses of the networks
- Priority - How important is this network. A priority of 5 is most important.
- Threshold - The thresholds for this network before raising an alarm.
- Sensors - Which sensors monitor this network.
- Scan options - Tick this if you would like the network scanned for vulnerabilities.
- Description - Network group description.

Click OK to add the new network group.

Please note: If you do not wish to have the entire network group scanned periodically, ensure that the NESSUS SCAN option is set to DISABLED.

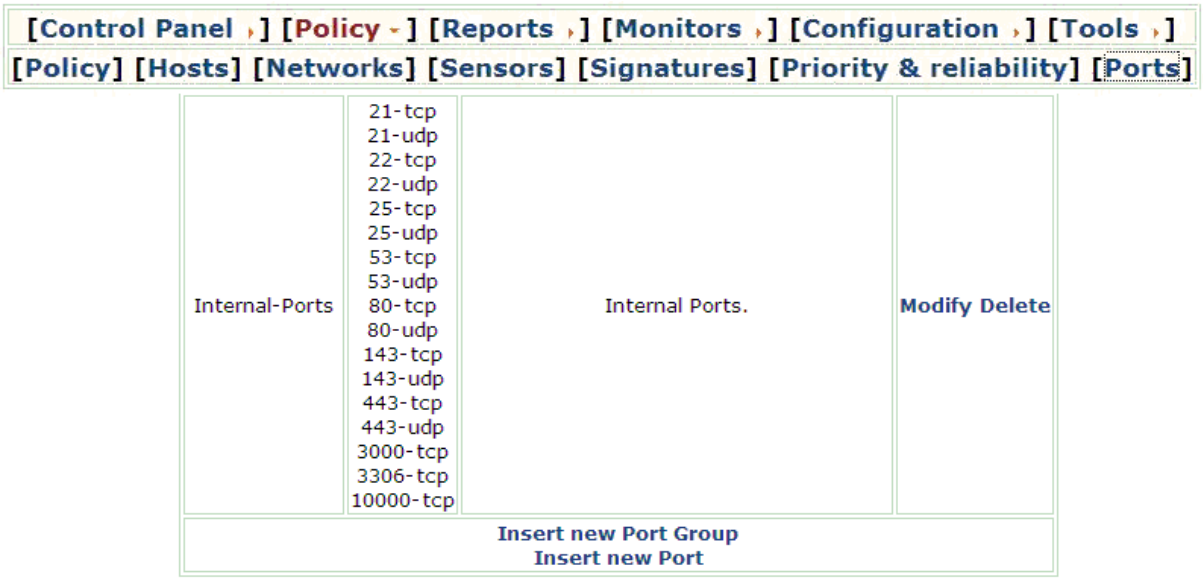
2.4 Adding a group of relevant ports

It may be necessary from time to time for the administrator to optimise the ports OSSIM should monitor. This is done through the Policy > Ports menu option.

To define a new group of ports, complete the following tasks.

- Click on Policy
- Click on Ports
- Click Insert new Port Group
- Add a name for the port group.
- Tick the ports that you wish to monitor.
- Add the description.
- Click OK.

The port group has now been added, as shown below.



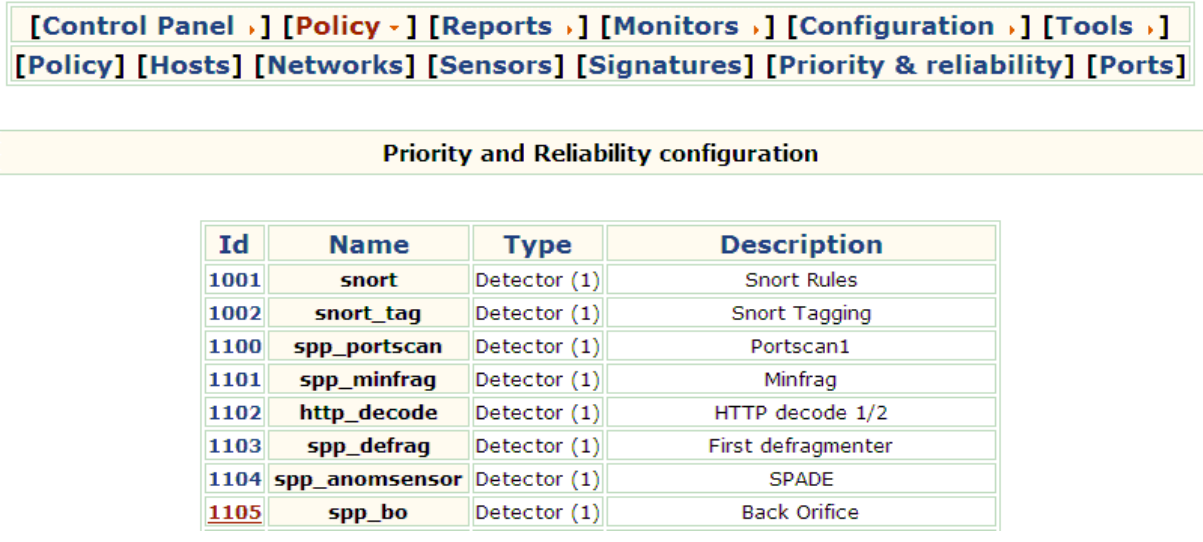
2.5 Editing the Priority & Reliability

With OSSIM, it is possible to change the priority and reliability rating of signatures detected on the network. This is an extremely useful facility as it gives the administrator the ability to reduce the amount of false positives, or alert you to one specific signature type you may know you are vulnerable to.

To change the priority and reliability settings:

- Click Policy
- Click Priority & Reliability

You will see the following screen.


[Control Panel] [Policy] [Reports] [Monitors] [Configuration] [Tools]
[Policy] [Hosts] [Networks] [Sensors] [Signatures] [Priority & reliability] [Ports]
Priority and Reliability configuration
Id
Name
Type
Description
1001 snort Detector (1) Snort Rules
1002 snort_tag Detector (1) Snort Tagging
1100 spp_portscan Detector (1) Portscan1
1101 spp_minfrag Detector (1) Minfrag
1102 http_decode Detector (1) HTTP decode 1/2
1103 spp_defrag Detector (1) First defragmenter
1104 spp_anomsensor Detector (1) SPADE
1105 spp_bo Detector (1) Back Orifice

To edit the priority and reliability of Back Orifice, click on the Id field.

As can be seen from the screenshot below, Back Orifice has the highest priority for obvious reasons. The reliability of the Back Orifice signature has been set to 3. We can change this by simply editing the number 3, and increasing or decreasing the number. Once this is complete, click Modify.

Priority and Reliability configuration

spp_bo (1105)

Plugin	Sid	Category	Class	Name	Priority	Reliability	Action
1105	1	-	-	spp_bo: Back Orifice Traffic Detected	5	3	Modify

The above task will be undertaken on a regular basis as you optimise OSSIM for your network.

2.6 Creating a Host

Finally, once all of the previous steps have been completed, a host may be added. It was necessary to complete the previous steps, as all of them provide the information required for the host entry.

There are two ways to create a new host. Manually, and with a scan, which will provide information on hosts that are live on the network. We are going to undertake a manual installation through the Policy > Hosts menu. Host operating system types shown below are detected using P0F.

[Control Panel] [Policy] [Reports] [Monitors] [Configuration] [Tools]
[Policy] [Hosts] [Networks] [Sensors] [Signatures] [Priority & reliability] [Ports]

Hosts

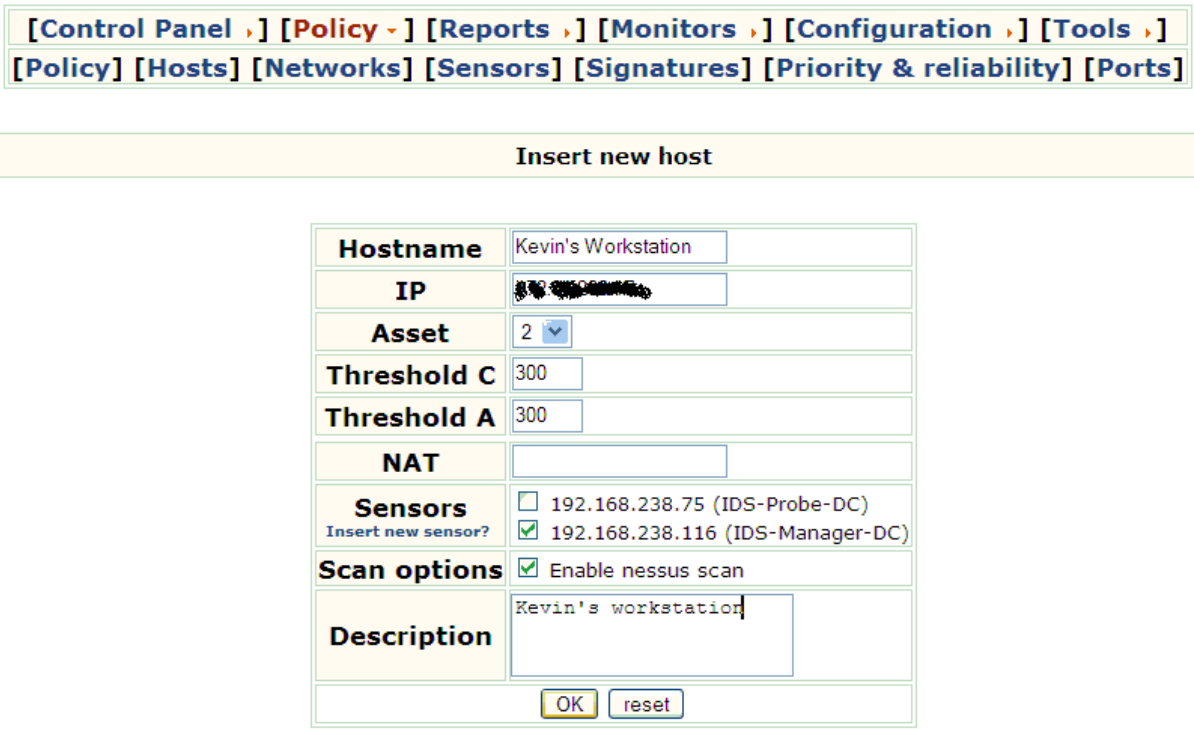
Hostname	Ip	NAT	Asset	Threshold_C	Threshold_A	Sensors	Scantype	Description	Action
[redacted]	[redacted]	-	2	300	300	IDS-Manager SLUKDCIDS	nessus	[redacted]	Modify Delete
Drews-Workstation	[redacted]	-	2	300	300	IDS-Manager SLUKDCIDS	nessus	Drews Machine.	Modify Delete
global [redacted]	[redacted]	-	5	200	200	IDS-Manager-DC IDS-Probe-DC	nessus	Citrix Metaframe [redacted]	Modify Delete
[redacted]	[redacted]	-	2	300	300	IDS-Manager	nessus	[redacted]	Modify Delete
Online4-webserver	[redacted]	-	5	1	1	IDS-Probe-DC	nessus	Online 4 main web server.	Modify Delete
Sharp-DC	[redacted]	-	5	300	300	IDS-Manager	nessus	Sharp Proxy Server.	Modify Delete
SLGLDCA1	[redacted]	-	5	200	200	IDS-Manager-DC IDS-Probe-DC	nessus	SLGLDCA1 - MailScanner Relay1.standardlife.com	Modify Delete
Slukdcmfw1	[redacted]	-	4	300	300	IDS-Manager	nessus	Firewall Manager	Modify Delete

Insert new host

Reload

To add the new host:

- Click Insert new host
- Add information to all of the sections shown in the screenshot on the following page.



IMPORTANT : Enable nessus scan. You may not always wish to look for vulnerabilities if you have a large network. Ticking 'Enable nessus scan' will add the host to the scheduled scans. Network utilisation on large networks may reach undesirable levels. Choose the hosts you wish to scan for vulnerabilities carefully.

Once the information has been inserted, click OK. The new host will appear in the hosts list.
More information about the individual host can now be determined. If the information entered is incorrect, clicking on Modify, in the Action column, and editing the information can change it.

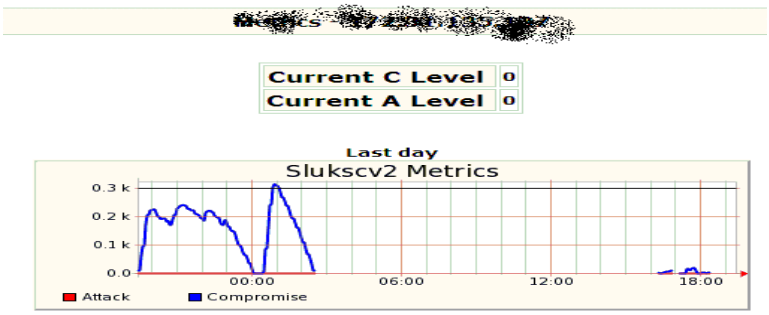
2.6.1 Updating and the host information.

To update the new host information click on the hosts name in the Hostname field.

You will be presented with the following screen.

Update the host inventory information by clicking update. The update facility initiates an Nmap scan against the new host. This will obtain the open ports, and the services running on the system, as shown below.

To view the Metrics for a specific host, click on the Metrics button. The metrics graphs show Attacks, and Compromises picked up against the relevant host. The graphs are based on the last day, week, month or year.



2.6.2 Alarms and Alerts

On the Host Report menu, there are three sub-sections. Vulnerabilities, which we will look at further on in this document is one. The other two are Alarms, and Alerts. So what is the difference between the two latter sections?

Alarms are raised when a set of criteria has been met based on the directives created. For example, an alarm may trip if the following group of events occur together.

- An alert is produced by Snort.
- A specific attack response is detected relevant to the alert.
- Specific thresholds have been passed.
- An attack has lasted for a designated length of time.
- The priority of the system is high enough.

All of the above are added together to create an *alarm*. This system is designed to limit the false positives produced by the system

Alternatively, an *alert* is raised when Snort, or Spade detects a specific attack signature. This is shown in ACID – ***A C****onsole for* ***I****ntrusion* ***D****etection*, which will be explained on the next few pages of this document.

Alarms options are Source or Destination, Source, Destination.
Alerts options are Main, Source, and Destination

Clicking on any of the above options in Alarms will provide the Alarms relevant to the host.

2.6.3 Alerts

The Alerts view is obtained through ACID. To enter the acid console, a user ID and password are required.

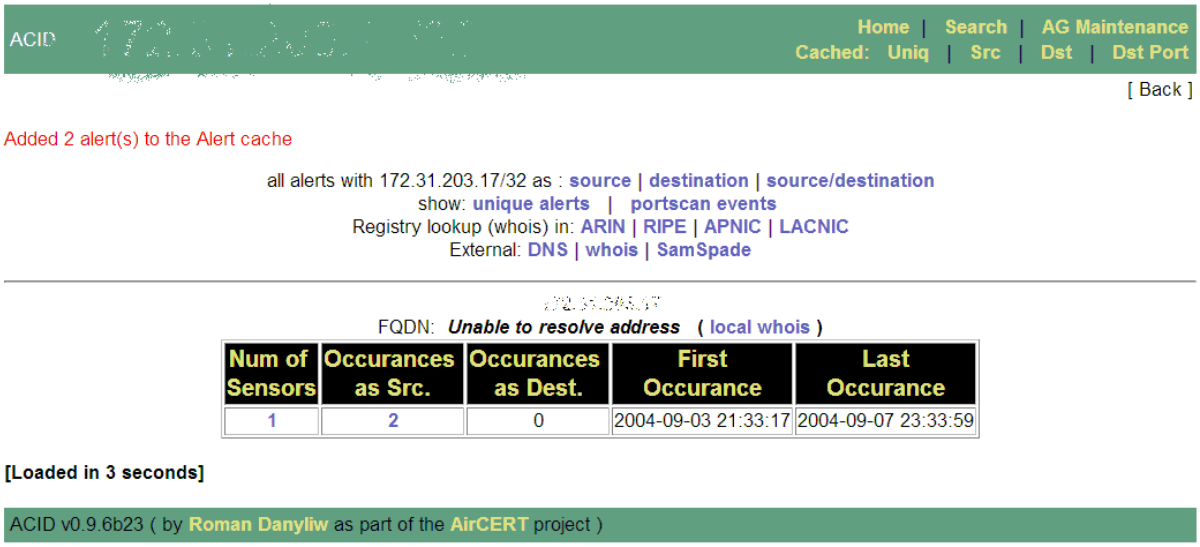
- Click on Main.

You will be presented with a login box. The default USERID and PASSWORD are shown below.

USER ID: acid
PASS: acid_password

It is advisable to change these passwords during the installation and configuration phase of OSSIM. As mentioned earlier, documentation pertaining to the installation can be found on http://www.ossim.net

Once successfully logged in, the administrator is presented with the following screen.

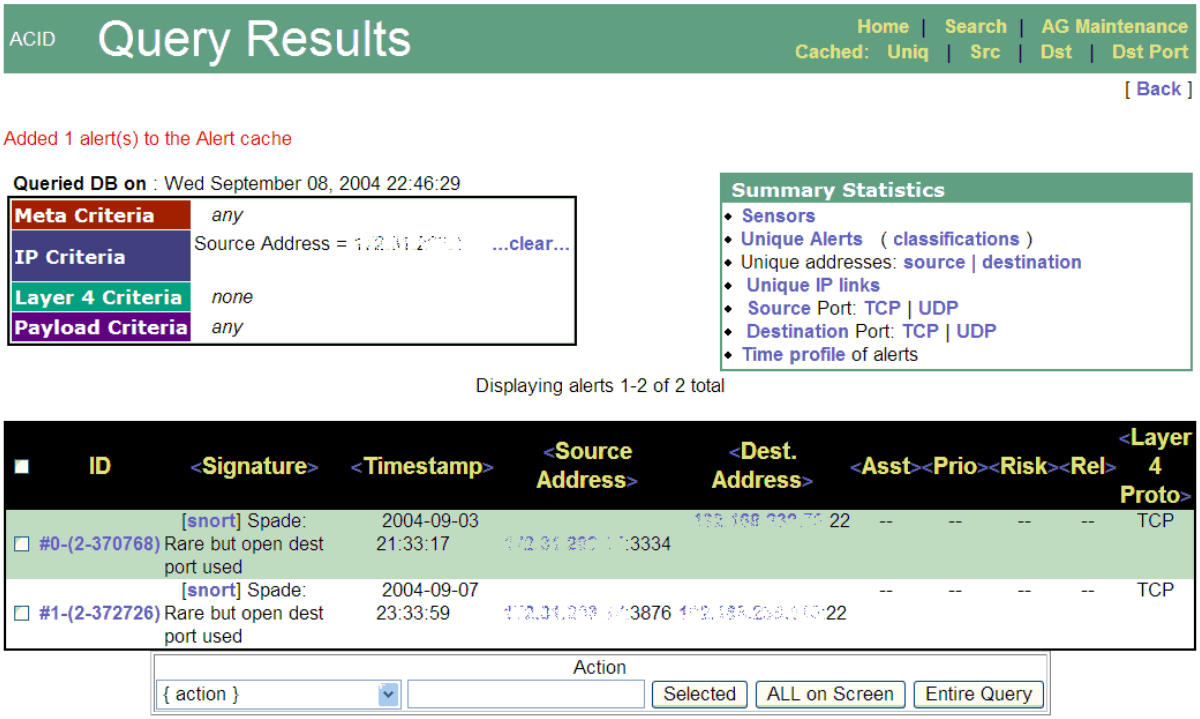

ACID
Home | Search | AG Maintenance
Cached: Uniq | Src | Dst | Dst Port
[Back]
Added 2 alert(s) to the Alert cache
all alerts with 172.31.203.17/32 as : source | destination | source/destination
show: unique alerts | portscan events
Registry lookup (whois) in: ARIN | RIPE | APNIC | LACNIC
External: DNS | whois | SamSpade
FQDN: Unable to resolve address (local whois)
Num of Sensors
Occurances as Src.
Occurances as Dest.
First Occurance
Last Occurance
1
2
0
2004-09-03 21:33:17
2004-09-07 23:33:59
[Loaded in 3 seconds]
ACID v0.9.6b23 (by Roman Danyliw as part of the AirCERT project)

2.6.4 Using the ACID console.

ACID is a very powerful tool for examining intrusion detection information. As this is a user manual specifically related to OSSIM, and although we touch on the underlying utilities, each of these utilities may have its own user manual. More information, including a FAQ for ACID can be found at – http://acidlab.sourceforge.net

Below is a basic demonstration of the information available via ACID.

To look at the occurrences of attacks as source from the designated system click the number in the Occurances as Src. field. The following screen will appear with the signatures/attacks detected.



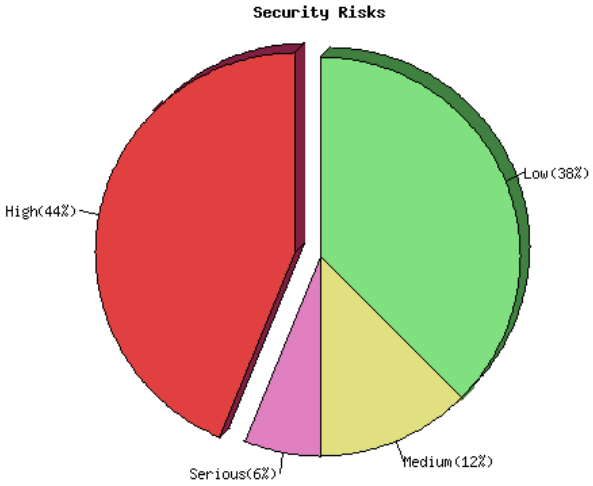
For further information on any of the signatures, click on [snort]. This will take you to the Snort rules descriptions page, which will give you relevant information on the signature, including the potential for false positives and false negatives. As mentioned earlier ACID is a powerful tool, which can also perform graphing functions. It is recommended therefore that anyone wishing to use OSSIM to its full potential should also have a good understanding of ACID, as well as the other underlying utilities.

2.6.5 Vulnerabilities

OSSIM allows companies or individuals to view the vulnerabilities currently outstanding on their servers. This is done from the same Host Report menu. To obtain a vulnerability report, a Nessus scan against the host must be undertaken. Once this has been completed, click on Vulnmeter, under the Vulnerabilities section of the Host Report menu to view the results.

A list of hosts with vulnerabilities is provided. The relevant host, and its IP address are highlighted in red. Click on the IP address of the host you wish to study.

Repartition of the level of the security problems :



[Next host . . . . .]

List of open ports :

- *ftp (21/tcp)* *(Security hole found)*
- *http (80/tcp)* *(Security hole found)*
- *https (443/tcp)* *(Security hole found)*
- *general/icmp* *(Security warnings found)*
- *domain (53/tcp)* *(Security hole found)*
- *domain (53/udp)* *(Security notes found)*
- *telnet (23/tcp)* *(Security warnings found)*
- *shell (514/tcp)* *(Security warnings found)*
- *general/udp* *(Security notes found)*
- *ntp (123/udp)* *(Security notes found)*

To view further detail on any security holes found, and to determine whether it is a relevant vulnerability, click on *(Security hole found)*. Or scroll through the report.

2.6.6 Host Usage

The Usage information is provided by **NTOP**. Further information on NTOP is available from – http://www.ntop.org. OSSIM uses NTOP to look at traffic flows including suspicious traffic.

IP Address	Local [unicast]
First/Last Seen	Fri Sep 3 13:50:42 2004 - Wed Sep 8 15:30:01 2004 [5 days 1:39:19]
Domain	dmz.standardlife.com
Last MAC Address/Router	00:00:5E:00:01:03
Host Location	Remote (outside specified/local subnet)
IP TTL (Time to Live)	29:59 [~3 hop(s)]
Total Data Sent	5.6 GB/10,176,594 Pkts/0 Retran. Pkts [0%]
Broadcast Pkts Sent	3,263 Pkts
Data Sent Stats	Local 0 % / Rem 100 %
IP vs. Non-IP Sent	IP 100 % / Non-IP 0 %
Total Data Rcvd	4.1 GB/10,340,922 Pkts/0 Retran. Pkts [0%]
Data Rcvd Stats	Local 0 % / Rem 100 %
IP vs. Non-IP Rcvd	IP 100 % / Non-IP 0 %
Sent vs. Rcvd Pkts	Sent 49.6 % / Rcvd 50.4 %
Sent vs. Rcvd Data	Sent 57.6 % / Rcvd 42.4 %
Host Healthness (Risk Flags)	1. Suspicious activities: too many host contacts

2.6.7 Anomalies

Anomalies are changes in the usual behaviour of the host. This section defines such things as operating system or MAC address changes. The anomalies are based on the RRD_Config that is created. An overall list of anomalies can be viewed using the Control Panel > Anomalies section as show in the following screenshot.

OS Changes [Get list]

Host	OS	Previous OS	When	Ack	Ignore
[redacted]	Windows XP Pro SP1, 2000 SP3	Windows XP SP1, 2000 SP3	2004-08-28 19:46:50	☐	☐
Slukdcv2	Linux 2.4/2.6	Linux 2.5/2.6	2004-08-31 12:09:33	☐	☐
[redacted]	Linux 2.4/2.6	Linux 2	2004-08-29 12:49:51	☐	☐
Slukscv2	Linux 2.5/2.6	Linux 2.4/2.6	2004-08-31 19:07:15	☐	☐
[redacted]	Linux 2.4/2.6	Linux 2.5/2.6	2004-08-31 17:14:32	☐	☐

OK reset

Mac Changes [Get list]

Host	Mac	Previous Mac	When	Ack	Ignore

OK reset

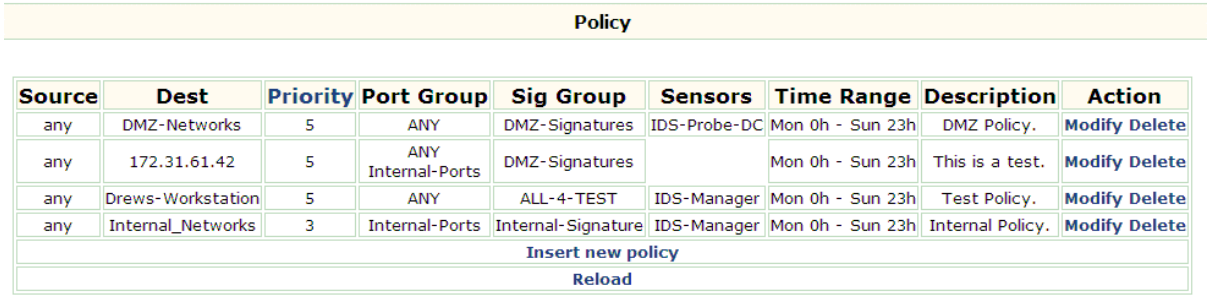
The changes can be acknowledged or ignored.

2.7 Creating a Policy

The most important thing that has to be created in OSSIM is a policy for the monitoring of networks and hosts. Now that all the relevant information has been entered for the networks and hosts within the organisation, it is possible to create policies relevant to those.

- Click on Policy
- Click on Policy

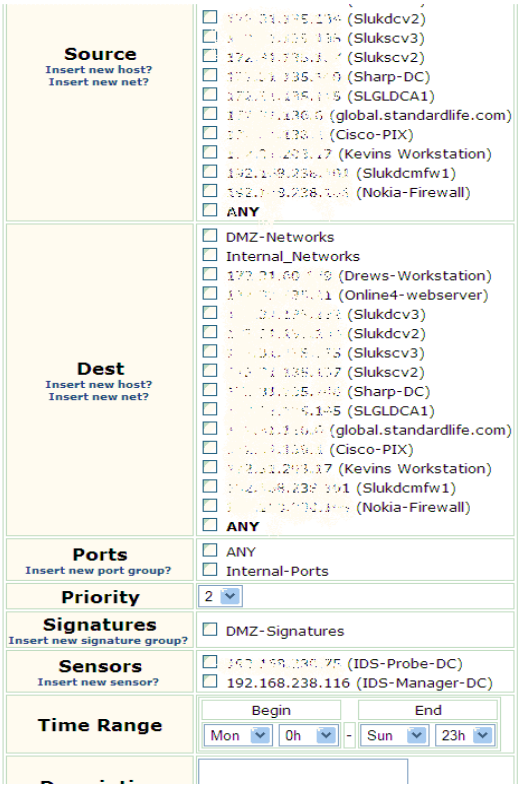
The following screen is shown. Notice that a few policies already exist for the example network.



Policy

Source	Dest	Priority	Port Group	Sig Group	Sensors	Time Range	Description	Action
any	DMZ-Networks	5	ANY	DMZ-Signatures	IDS-Probe-DC	Mon 0h - Sun 23h	DMZ Policy.	Modify Delete
any	172.31.61.42	5	ANY Internal-Ports	DMZ-Signatures		Mon 0h - Sun 23h	This is a test.	Modify Delete
any	Drews-Workstation	5	ANY	ALL-4-TEST	IDS-Manager	Mon 0h - Sun 23h	Test Policy.	Modify Delete
any	Internal_Networks	3	Internal-Ports	Internal-Signature	IDS-Manager	Mon 0h - Sun 23h	Internal Policy.	Modify Delete
Insert new policy								
Reload								

To add a new policy, click Insert new policy. You are presented with the Insert new policy screen.

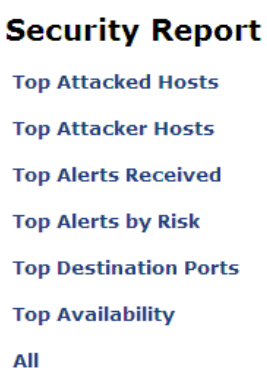


- Choose the source addresses.
- Choose the destination addresses
- Choose the ports
- Choose the priority
- Choose the signatures.
- Choose the sensors you wish to use with this policy
- Choose the time range.
- Enter a description for the policy.
- Click OK to save.

3. Reports

The Reports section of OSSIM provides information on both hosts, and overall network security. The host report option provides an alternative way of obtaining the host data we touched on earlier in this document.

The Security Report section provides the following information.



Clicking on Top 10 Alerts, will provide the following screen.

Top 10 Alerts

Alert	Occurrences
SCAN Proxy Port 8080 attempt	186926
(http_inspect) BARE BYTE UNICODE ENCODING	105287
(http_inspect) APACHE WHITESPACE (TAB)	24637
Spade: Non-live dest used	18737
VIRUS OUTBOUND bad file attachment	8349
Spade: Closed dest port used	7746
rrd_threshold: ntop global IP_MailBytes	5965
rrd_threshold: ntop global upTo1518Pkts	4752
Spade: Rare but open dest port used	4326
(snort_decoder) WARNING: TCP Data Offset is less than 5!	4300

It is also possible, from this menu, to drill further into each individual alert using ACID. This screen is extremely useful for the purposes of removing false positives, or optimising the Snort sensors to remove an alert you do not wish to see.

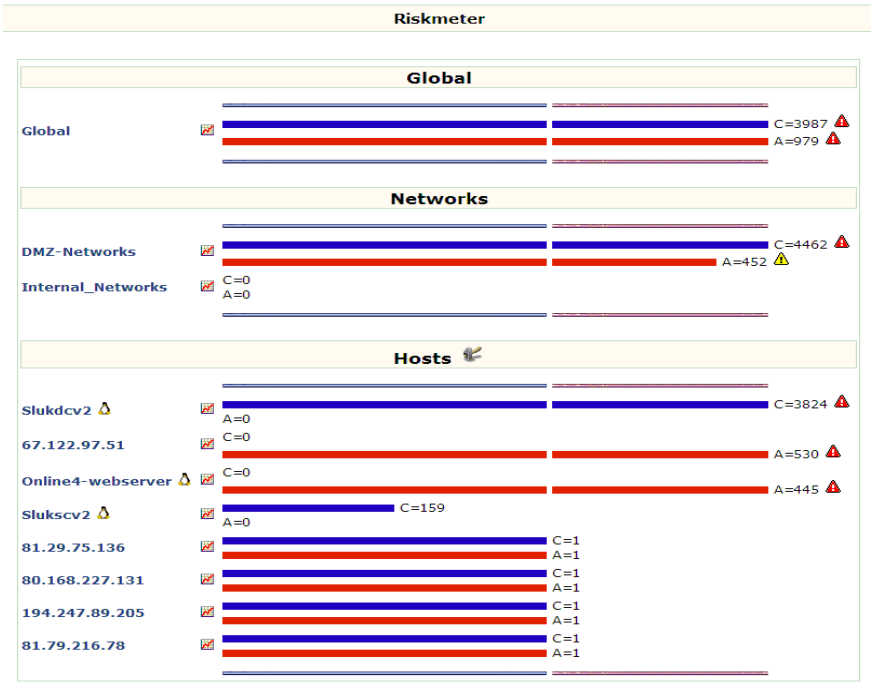
4. Monitors Menu

Session, Network, Availability, and Riskmeter are sub-menus provided in this section.

The monitor's menu provides real-time network, uptime, and risk session data. NTOP and OpenNMS provide most of the information shown in this section. To fully appreciate the information provided in these sections, and to obtain the in-depth documentation, please visit the relevant websites.

- NTOP – http://www.ntop.org
- OPENNMS – http://www.opennms.org

4.1 RiskMeter



The Riskmeter provides information pertaining to the systems, which are currently deemed to be at risk, or are currently launching attacks. For a definition of risk pertaining to OSSIM, and how it is calculated, please see the OSSIM website at http://www.ossim.net.

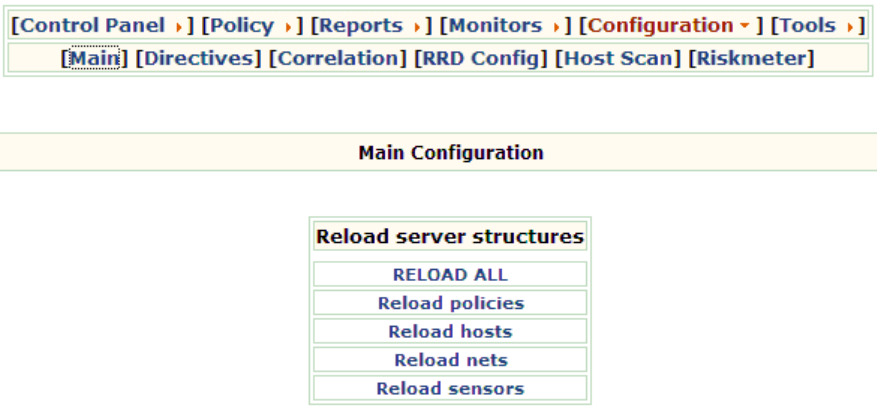
5. Configuration Menu

The configuration menu provides the administrator with the ability to change and optimise OSSIM settings. The sub-menus include options to reload all policies, edit directives, view correlation information, create or modify RRD_Config information, add a host to scan, and edit the global riskmeter configuration.

Sub-Menus

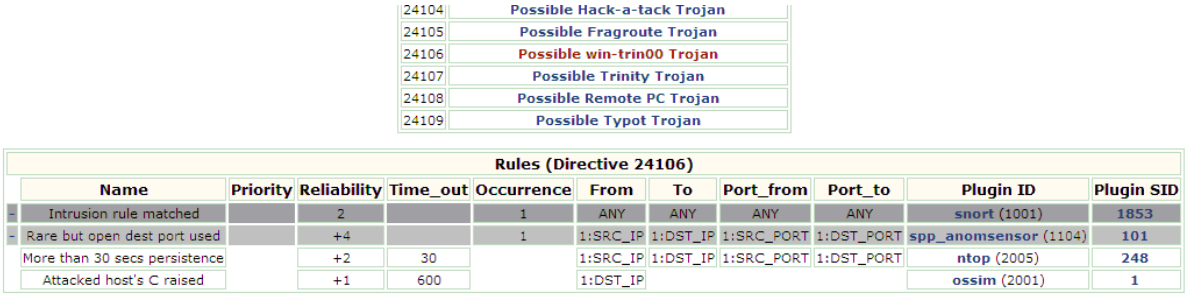
5.1 Main

The Main menu allows the user to reload individual components, or all components.

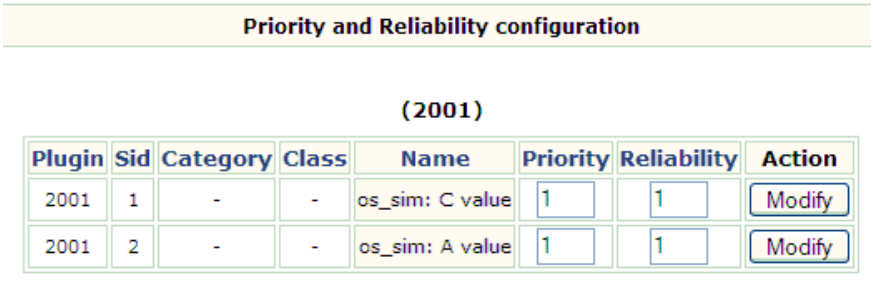

[Control Panel] [Policy] [Reports] [Monitors] [Configuration] [Tools]
[Main] [Directives] [Correlation] [RRD Config] [Host Scan] [Riskmeter]
Main Configuration
Reload server structures
RELOAD ALL
Reload policies
Reload hosts
Reload nets
Reload sensors

5.2 Directives

Directives are a set of events that combine to cause an alarm. These events can be optimised to suit any infrastructure. The screenshot below shows the default directive for the win-trin00 Trojan.


24104 Possible Hack-a-tack Trojan
24105 Possible Fragroute Trojan
24106 Possible win-trin00 Trojan
24107 Possible Trinity Trojan
24108 Possible Remote PC Trojan
24109 Possible Typot Trojan
Rules (Directive 24106)
Name Priority Reliability Time_out Occurrence From To Port_from Port_to Plugin ID Plugin SID
Intrusion rule matched 2 1 ANY ANY ANY ANY snort (1001) 1853
Rare but open dest port used +4 1 1:SRC_IP 1:DST_IP 1:SRC_PORT 1:DST_PORT spp_anomsensor (1104) 101
More than 30 secs persistence +2 30 1:SRC_IP 1:DST_IP 1:SRC_PORT 1:DST_PORT ntop (2005) 248
Attacked host's C raised +1 600 1:DST_IP ossim (2001) 1

The directives can be edited by clicking on the relevant plugin ID. So, for example we can click on ossim and the following screen is presented, which allows the administrator to edit the priority and reliability of OSSIM events.


Priority and Reliability configuration
(2001)
Plugin Sid Category Class Name Priority Reliability Action
2001 1 - - os_sim: C value 1 1 Modify
2001 2 - - os_sim: A value 1 1 Modify

5.3 RRD Configuration

The RRD config allows the administrator to enter relevant values and thresholds for alerting. An example of this is shown below. A default global RRD_Config, with default settings exists, but new RRD configurations can be added for individual hosts, or networks.

A new RRD configuration is added in the following way.

5.3.1 Inserting a new RRD Configuration.

- Click on Configuration > RRD_Config
- Click on Insert new rrd_conf

The following screen appears, which will allow configuration of an individual network or host.

- Add an IP Address to monitor.
- Edit the thresholds based on the hints below.

Hints

- Threshold: Absolute value above which is being alerted.
- Priority: Resulting impact if threshold is being exceeded.
- Alpha: Intercept adaption parameter.
- Beta: Slope adaption parameter.
- Persistence: How long has this event to last before we alert. (Hours)

Ip

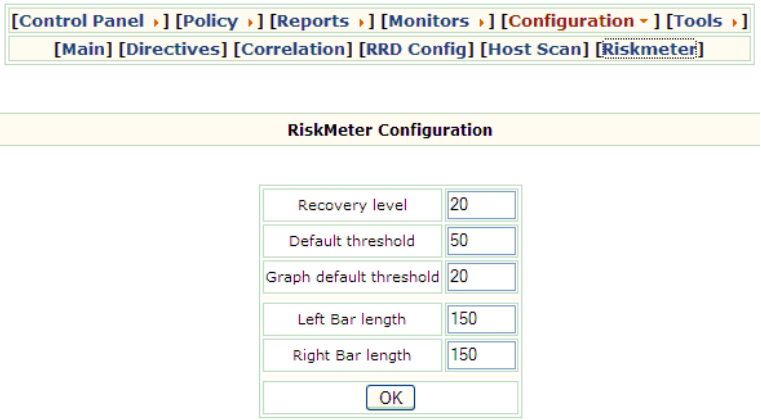
Attribute	Threshold	Priority	Alpha	Beta	Persistence
activeHostSendersNum	500	5	0.1	0.0035	4
arpRarpBytes	50	3	0.1	0.0035	4
broadcastPkts	500	3	0.1	0.0035	4
ethernetBytes	300000	3	0.1	0.0035	4
ethernetPkts	1000	3	0.1	0.0035	4
fragmentedIpBytes	100	1	0.1	0.0035	4
icmpBytes	5000	3	0.1	0.0035	4
igmpBytes	100	3	0.1	0.0035	4
ipBytes	1000000	5	0.1	0.0035	4
IP_DHCP-BOOTPBytes	1	5	0.1	0.0035	4

5.4 Host Scan

The host scan option allows the user to add a host to a list of hosts to scan. It is not advisable to do this. Instead, it is a better idea to add the options via the Policy > Hosts > Insert new host menu option.

5.5 Riskmeter configuration

As can be seen in the following screenshot, the riskmeter default configuration can be changed using the Configuration > Riskmeter menu options.

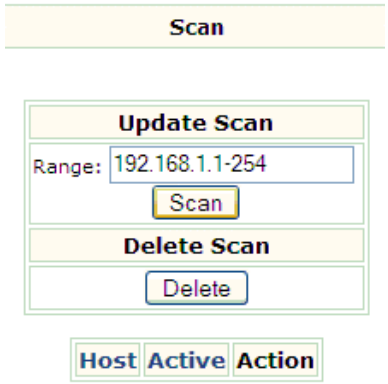

[Control Panel] [Policy] [Reports] [Monitors] [Configuration] [Tools]
[Main] [Directives] [Correlation] [RRD Config] [Host Scan] [Riskmeter]
RiskMeter Configuration
Recovery level 20
Default threshold 50
Graph default threshold 20
Left Bar length 150
Right Bar length 150
OK

6. Tools

Clicking on the tools menu provides utilities to scan hosts, view alarm backlogs, and view rules.

6.1 Scan

The scan option will scan IP addresses within a defined network range, and provide information on which hosts are up or down. To scan a range, enter the range required as shown below, and click OK.



6.2 Backlog Viewer - The backlog viewer provides information on outstanding anomalies.

6.3 Rule Viewer

The rule viewer allows the administrator to view the individual Snort rules. Click on Tools > Rule Viewer, and choose the rule set you wish to view. In this case the virus.rules.

Rule editor

virus.rules

Name	Action	Protocol	SRC IP	SRC Ports	Dir	DEST IP	DEST Ports	Content	Options
"VIRUS OUTBOUND bad file attachment"	alert	tcp	$HOME_NET	any	->	$EXTERNAL_NET	25	"Content-Disposition|3A|"	**rev:** 7 **classtype:** suspicious-filename-detect **flow:** to_server,established **nocase**

7. A final word

It may take a while to optimise all the configuration values within OSSIM due to the vast amount of data and parameters that are available to the system administrator. At the moment OSSIM is going through a rapid development cycle, therefore it is very likely that this document will be out of date even as you read it. It is best that this document is used as a basic configuration guide, once you have installed the system.